

The Daily Gazetteer.

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To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.



It has been observed by an Author who seldom writes with the best Intention, that the Gallick Liberty gradually decreased, as their Assemblies of selected Subjects, or their Parliaments, became dependant on the Crown; till at length, by the continual Encroachments of the

whole Power of these Bulwarks of their Rights were lost, and the Name of Parliament among that People, for little other Purpose, than to bring to their Remembrance the Happiness enjoy'd by their Progenitors.

The Caution of this Writer to the People of Britain, to guard against the smallest Invasion of their Parliamentary Rights, is so far commendable, as the Liberties of a People are what they can scarcely ever be too tenacious of: But the Insinuation of Danger of this kind at present, is as malicious as it is false; for upon the slightest View of the British Parliaments, from the first Traces we meet with concerning their

Authority and Authority, it appears, that the Power of these Assemblies was at first almost wholly dependant on the Pleasure of the Prince; that being left to their Decision one time, which another was resolved without consulting them. Nor were the Members of which they were to consist, settled for many Years; and the Time, Place, and Duration of their Meetings, were yet more uncertain, being wholly in the Will of the Sovereign, and determined from little else than the Urgencies of State: — If their Assistance was necessary to give Weight and Countenance to the raising of any Subsidy required of the People, or to enforce Obedience to such Edicts as would otherwise have probably met with more Opposition than was reconcilable to the Views of the Crown, they were then summoned once, twice, and sometimes three or four Times in a Year; being generally dismissed as soon as they had answered the Purposes for which they were called together; the speedy summoning and dissolving of these Assemblies being borne without much Complaint, and almost without any Sense of Hardship. And it is so certain, that the Privilege of Parliament is the Basis of our most valuable Immunities, that as the Freedom of the People advanced, the Authority of Parliament gradually increased; till at length its Members were settled in such a Manner, as that no Room to doubt who had a Right to sit in that august Assembly; the Privileges of which were so thoroughly understood through the whole Land, that every Man of common Understanding, became a Judge of the Conduct of those Gentlemen he chose to assist in the publick Business of the Kingdom; and it has for many Years past been out of the Power of the most cautious Enemy of our Peace, to conceal his Behaviour from the Censure of his Electors, who are thereby enabled to judge of his Writings for the honourable Trust reposed in him.

We find our more immediate Forefathers, who had just tasted of the numerous Blessings attending a free Parliament, alarmed at every Attack made on the Parliamentary Privilege, that they look'd upon it as no less than an Attempt on their Liberties and Fortunes, their Properties and Lives; and those unhappy Princes, who, from an over Estimate of the Royal Prerogative, were by the Craft and Design, the Avarice and Pride, of their Ministers, prevailed upon to invade the Rights of the publick Representatives, have always, though perhaps too late, found, that wherever they tended to raise the Authority of the Sovereign, without the Consent of his Subjects, never fail'd to spread Dissatisfaction among the People, and seldom produced any desirable Benefit to the Prince: It being evident, from a Review of the Troubles with which this Land has been afflicted for the last hundred Years, that neither Prince nor People have been longer happy, than the Crown and the Parliament have concurred in the same Measures; and when the several Parts of the Legislature have remained in a Union of Interests, the Efforts of our foreign and domestic Enemies proved always ineffectual to injure a

Nation, which never will be in Danger from Abroad, while it is free from Contentions at Home, and remains in the Possession of those Privileges which equally contribute to the Honour of the Crown, and the Advantage of the People.

These Blessings, these inestimable Blessings, which we have now long enjoy'd, are the more to be prized, as they were purchased, as I have already hinted, at the Expence of the Lives and Fortunes of some of the greatest, and truly venerable PATRIOTS that ever DESERVED that Name: Men who were so convinc'd of the Benefits arising from a thorough Establishment of a Parliament, and of the continual Jealousies that must subsist in a State where its Rights were disputable, that the Advantages they saw must arise to Posterity from their Success in fixing and maintaining its Authority, shaded the many Dangers they encounter'd for that glorious End.

One thing we may here observe, that the same Principle which oppos'd the lawful Authority of Parliament in one Age, has continued to exert itself in the same Manner the next; and L'E——ge never spoke with more Contempt of the real Patriots of his Time, than Mr. D'Anvers has of their Successors.

The Unanimity with which our national Councils have for some time been happily conducted, has proved the most fatal Bar to the Hopes of our Enemies, who for some Years laboured, with the utmost Application, to make a Division among the Representatives of the People, and finding themselves unable to accomplish that, they bent their whole Force towards separating the People from their Representatives: With which Intention, they have run into such scandalous Absurdities as would exceed Belief, were not the Remembrance of them recent on our Memories: We have been told, that all Gentlemen who did not avow the Designs and Pretensions of the Malecontents, were, in spite of their Worth and Desert of any Kind, no more than Enemies to their Country: Gentlemen, whose Abilities have recommended them to Places of Publick Trust, have, for their accepting them, been treated with the most scurrilous Contempt; and those Gentlemen who have oppos'd their Attempts on the People, and have been in no Employments under the Government, have been treated as Tools to the Purposes of others: — While every Speech in their Favour has been exhibited to publick View, as the Breathings of Liberty herself, and Demosthenes and Cicero have been out-done twenty Times in a Season.

BUT the most pernicious, as well as the most absurd Suggestion of these Men, is, That Laws made by the Representatives which the People chuse for that Purpose, are NOT obligatory on the People! Every Law made in a British Parliament being no other than an Act of the whole People, each Individual of whom are as affixing therein as the Nature of Things, under the best and wisest of Regulations, can possibly admit; the Power of Election returning to the whole Community so often, as to put it in the Power of his Electors to reject any Gentleman, whose Conduct has not been agreeable to the Interests of his Country; and notwithstanding the Clamour of the Opposition, with regard to the undue Influence of the Crown upon the House of Commons, it is notorious to all, that during the loudness of these groundless Complaints, no Gentleman has obtained a Seat in that honourable House, but by the Suffrages of his Electors at the Beginning of every Parliament; and it would be strange indeed, to suppose the Favour of the Crown an Objection to the Service of the People! Nay, so far is it impossible for the Crown to preserve an undue Influence in this Respect, that any Gentleman who accepts an Employment under the Government, immediately loses his Seat, and his Electors are free to judge whether the Favour he has met with from the Crown was owing to his Adherence to the Duty indispensable to his Country; or to any other Cause; and, in Consequence of that Freedom, are at full Liberty to reject or continue him in their Service. This is so universally known, that it would be ridiculous to mention it, did not every Day afford Assertions which would persuade any who know it not, that the present Constitution of our House of Commons was without the smallest Fence against the Influence of the Crown; tho' so much Care is already taken in this Respect, as renders more unnecessary in the Judgment of some of the truest Friends of Liberty.

HAPPY Britain! in the Possession of these Privileges! Happy the People who fear no Injunctions but what themselves make, nor any Laws but what are sealed with their own Consent! where the mutual Dependence of one Part of the Legislature upon the other, secures the People from being oppress'd by either, and where the Happiness of the Prince and of the People must arise from the same Source.

HENCE we may judge of the Designs of those who endeavour to possess the People with Suspensions of their Liberties being in Danger, from the Gentlemen they have chosen to preserve them; and hence appears the Iniquity of those, who, rather than let us be thought to possess any Happiness peculiar to ourselves, bring the Cortes of Castile, the Parliaments of France, &c. as Parallels to a British Parliament; or, rather, as superior Instances of Liberty! A mean Attempt, suited only to the low Purposes for which it is calculated; which are too obvious to be concealed from any: So that all the Labour of the Malecontents to prepossess the People against the Proceedings of the ensuing Session, and their Presumptions in giving so many repeated Directions to the Legislature, serve only to evince their Enmity to our publick Happiness, and their Malice to those who preserve it.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

ALG. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arrived one of the Mails due from Holland, one from Flanders, and one from France.

Letters from Hamburg of the 16th O. S. say, a Suspension of Hostilities is agreed upon for two Months between the Danish and Hanoverian Troops, to give Time for an amicable Accommodation of the Affair of Steinhorst; and for this Purpose the King of Prussia has offer'd his Danish Majesty his kind Mediation.

Some Advices from thence add, that on New-Year's-Day, the King of Sweden resum'd the Administration of the Government, and was thereupon complimented by the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, &c.

As for the Report at Vienna, founded on Letters of the 1st of December from Constantinople, that the Bashaw Count de Bonneval was disgrac'd and banished to Natolia, and that his intimate Friend, the Bashaw of Bosnia was involv'd also in his Disgrace, it begins to lose Credit, because Letters of the 7th ditto from Constantinople make no mention of it; and as for the other Report of the Death of Prince Ragotski, these Letters say that he was every Day expected at Sophia. They add, that the Grand Vizier, who had been at Adrianople, was returned to Constantinople, where it seems the Plague is entirely ceased; and that the Persian Ambassadors still continue under a sort of Arrest in their Quarters, where a Guard is posted of 300 Janissaries.

Advices from Petersburg, dated the 30th ult. O. S. say, that two Days before the Court received several Expresses from the Generals Munich, Lacy, and the Governors of Kiow and Pultowa, which say that 60,000 Tartars had passed the Bog, and were advanced within 12 Hours March of the Russian Lines, but a prodigious Quantity of Snow falling in one Night, they were obliged to retire with Precipitation out of Sight.

On the 17th Inst. a Fire was discovered in the Augustin's Convent at Brussels, by which a great Part of it, together with a neighbouring House, was reduced to Ashes, but by speedy Assistance, and the Care of the Government, and the Presence of the City Militia, and the Garrison under Arms, the Church was saved, tho' the Fire was not extinguished till 8 o'Clock at Night.

They write from France, that no less than 16 Villages, situate upon the River Dure, in the Election of Vernevil, had received great Damage from the Storm that happened there on the 3th, when the Wind was so impetuous, that the oldest People living there declared they never knew the like, unless it was the Storm which also happened there on the Sunday following.

On the same Day, viz. the 3th, they had such another Hurricane at Genoa, when the Wind drove a huge

huge Sea, with a frightful Noise over the Mole; and if it had happened in the Night, 'tis thought most of the Ships would have been cast away in the Harbour.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Amsterdam, Feb. 2. The *Jemima*, John Bromitt, from hence, is arrived at Santa Cruz in Barbary.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Jan. 19. Arrived William Wightman from Lynn; Timothy Whiny from Newcastle with Goods; John Drummond from London.

Bristol, Jan. 27. 'Tis the Mary and Hannah, Savage, that was forced up this Channel, as wrote you last Post, from Antigua. "In his Passage he came up with the Mercury, Walmsley, from Jamaica for London, (who had lost her Rudder) Capt. Savage took the Crew on board, and saved what they could out of their Ship." Arrived the Malaga Snow, Dale, from Cadiz; and the Seahorse, from the Canaries.

Falmouth, Jan. 25. Since my last came in the Dragon, Bell, from London for Leghorn; the Elizabeth, Duce, from ditto for Barbados; the Margaret and Elizabeth, Gibbons, from St. Remo for this Port. Remain the King George and Hanover Packets for Lisbon, and the Eagle and Townshend Packets for the Groyne. Wind W.

Weymouth, Jan. 27. The Ships in my last remain in Portland Road. Yesterday came in the Powderham Castle, Teage, from Topsham for Leghorn. Wind W. S. W.

Cowes, Jan. 27. On the 22d came in the Young Isaac, Lantman, of and from Amsterdam for Surinam; On the 24th, the Mary, Merry, from Seville; and the George, Peat, from Denia, both for London; On the 26th, the Ufrou Sarah, Huntman, of and from Bremen for Bordeaux; and the St. Augustine, Delvalle, of and for Bilbao from Havre de Grace. Sailed the Mary, Merry; and the George, Peate, for London. Wind W. S. W.

Deal, Jan. 28. Wind S. W. In the Downs the Lynn, Gilbert; the Prince William, Langworth; the Houghton, Worth; and the Augusta, Townshend, for East India and China; the George, Sharp; and the Priscilla, Smith, for Barbados; the Haswell, Booth; the Rogers, Glover; the Virtuous Grace, Jolly; the Betty, Johnson; the George, Friend; the Charles, Teage, for Virginia; the Ellis, Nown; the Alexander, Playters; the Prospect, Bowers; the Resolution, Beswick; the Gordon, Crawford, for Jamaica; the Volantier, Bassett; the James, Kirwan, for Montserrat; the Europa, Wilson; the Young Nancy, Porier, for Guiney; the Georgia, Daubuz; the Rachel and Mary, late Wilberfoss; the Hardwick, Offering; the Henry and Mary, Denley; the Blessing, Man; the Isabella, Price; the Marmaduke, Bowman; the Nancy, Luckett; the Greyhound, Hatley, for Lisbon; the William and Lucy, Taylor; the Batchelor, Rice; the Wilbecch, Hood; the St. Lewis, Brownell; the Mould, Hamilton; the Newton, Brooks; the Italian Merchant, Smithson; the Britannia, Kelsey; the Dorothy and Mary, Butler, for Cadiz; the Ann, Haines; the London, Newton, for Alicant; the Codrington, Boraston; the Bladen, Pison, for Antigua; the Gloucester, Blof, for Nevis; the Expedition, Watson, for Gibraltar; the Don Carlos, Clark, for the Canaries; the Bosphorous, Richards, for Smyrna; the Haslemere, Webster, for Madeira; the Francis and William, Flucker, for New England; the Olive Branch, Fullerton, for Cork; the Crown, Boleete, for St. Ubes; the Lee, Reed; the Ruby, West, for Maryland; the Experiment, Goodson; the Burt, Smith, for Diep; the Sarah, Green; the Christopher, Boothby; the William and Jane, Goldsborough; the Seahorse, Thompson; the Betty, Smith, for Havre de Grace; the Expedition, Major, for Rochelle; the Charming Molly, Pain; the Everton, Hall, for Morlaix; the Thomas and Francis, Cotterell, for Bourdeaux; the Jane, Walker, for Marfeilles; the Dispatch, Collins, for South Barbary; the Rachel, Row, for Bilbao; the Widmore, Ford, for Oporto; the Priscilla, Brown, for Leghorn; the Union, Cullum; the Bishopstone, Sweet; and the Happy Couple, Cox, for Bristol.

Gravesend, Jan. 28. Passed by the Unity, Lumden, from Dunkirk; the *Jemima*, Clarabut, from Calais; the Mercury, Bennett, from Jamaica.

The Dixon's Bay, Coultrus, from London, is arrived at Antigua.

At Glasgow is arrived the John and Robert, Clark, from Barbados.

At Trieste is arrived the St. John, Wade, from Tripoli.

At Jamaica is arrived the Joseph and Jane, Burney, of and from London.

L O N D O N.

The Mary and Elizabeth, Ratje Peterffen, bound from Hamburg for London, was lost the 19th Inst. N. S. on the Coast of East Friseland. The St. Peter, Wahso, and Anna Catherina, Siemeen, are supposed to be put into Norway; they all three sailed from Hamburg for London about the 23d of December last.

Last Friday se'night, at a Village near Bridge water, in the County of Somerset, the Parson, Mr. Brom—h, having lain a Bed that Morning till 10 o'Clock, and being invited to Breakfast with a neighbouring Gentleman, he got up and dressed himself, as if he intended to accept of the Invitation, during which he sent out his Maid on an Errand, and bid her take the Key of the Fore-door to let herself in; but in the mean time he bolted all his Doors, which being broke open betwixt 2 and 3 in the Afternoon, he was found hanging to the Banisters of the Stair-Cafe, and was then supposed to have been dead at least three Hours.

Yesterday the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor held a Wardmore at Guildhall, when his Lordship declared the Numbers of legal Votes on the Poll for Alderman of Cheap Ward, in the room of Sir Robert Cater, to be

For Sir Joseph Eyles 125
Richard Hoare, Esq; 116

Whereupon the former having a Majority of 9 Votes, was declared duly elected. The Numbers on the Poll were for Sir Joseph Eyles 137, for Mr. Hoare 136.

We hear the Ladies intend to wear Lace this Summer, and the Gentlemen likewise, not only to be distinguished from the common People, but for the Encouragement of the Lace Trade.

Yesterday in the Afternoon the first Stone, which weigh'd upwards of a Ton Weight, for building the Main Arch of the new Bridge at Westminster, was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, with great Formality, Guns Firing, Flags Displaying, &c.

Thursday next his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, and open both Houses of Parliament with a most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

Bank Stock 143 1-4th. India 170. South Sea 103 1-half. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths, 7-8ths. New ditto 110 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 104 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th. Royal Assurance 105 3-4ths. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. to 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

Custom-House, London, January 27, 1738.
For S A L E.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 7th, and Thursday the 8th of February next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be exposed to Sale, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, several Parcels of Bohea and Green Tea, Raw and Roasted Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Cordial Water, and Tobacco; and also several Casks of Refusea Wines, which are to be distilled into Brandy, or made into Vinegar, within Three Months after they are delivered, for which a sufficient Security is to be given by Bond, to be cancelled on producing a proper Certificate from the Officers of Excise.

To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the 5th, Tuesday the 6th of February, and in the Mornings before the Sale, between the Hours of 8 and 12 in the Forenoon, and 3 and 5 in the Afternoon, where Catalogues are delivered.

This Day is published,

(Price bound Four Shillings)

A Practical Treatise on Painful Distempers; with some effectual Methods of curing them, exemplified in a great Variety of suitable Histories. By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D. & F. R. S. Printed for James Buckland, at the Buck in Pater-noster-Row. N. B. In this Treatise, Pains of the Head, Teeth, Throat, Eyes, Heart, Breast, Sides, Back, Stomach, Bowels; likewise of the Stone, Strangury, After-Pains, Piles, Cramp, Rheumatism, and Gout, &c. are particularly considered, and exemplified.

Published lately by the same Author, A Treatise of the Small Pox, recommended by the Learned Dr. Boerhaave; and two Books on Fevers.

THIS is to give Notice to those that are Creditors to the late Mr. Edward Kemmis, Second man, in Bishopgate-street, to come and receive their Demands of Mr. Francis Smith, Haberdasher, at the Two Black Boys in the Minorities: And all those Persons that are indebted to the said Mr. Edward Kemmis, are desired to send or bring their respective Debts to the abovesaid Mr. Francis Smith, or they will be sued for the same.

Just Published,

(With a curious Print of King Charles the First) the Sixth Edition (very much enlarged) of
ENGLAND'S Black Tribunal:

CONTAINING,

The Compleat Trial of King Charles the First, by the pretended High Court of Justice in Westminster-Hall, begun Jan. 20, 1648. Together with his Majesty's Speech on the Scaffold, erected at Whitehall-Gate, on Tuesday Jan. 30, 1648.

II. The Loyal Martyrology: Or, A perfect Relation of the Sufferings and Death of the Nobility, Gentry, and others who were inhumanly sacrificed for their Loyalty to their late reigns King Charles I. and II. Together with their last Dying Speeches.

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